

Basic guidance for meat inspection in small-scale pig slaughtering in Vietnam

Aim: to prevent and detect public health hazards such as foodborne pathogens or chemical contaminants in meat¹

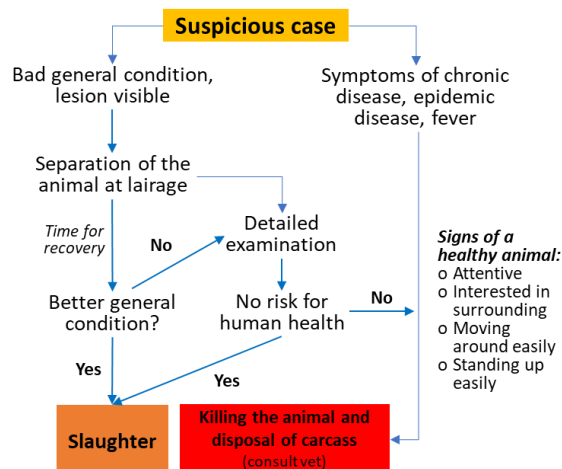
Techniques: visual, palpatory and by incision for the presence of gross lesions and bruises.

Only accept pigs with origin and supporting documents required by vet authorities (e.g. health/ transportation certificates), according to Vietnamese Veterinary Law and Circular No.09/2016/TT-BNNPTNT

Antemortem: to ensure only healthy pigs will be slaughtered.

Key steps for antemortem:

- Inspection of each animal during unloading, and at lairage to observe the animals in movement and for abnormal signs (e.g. lesions, lameness, diseases)
- Suspected cases and decision from antemortem:



Live pigs' transportation certificate²



Vet officer checks live pigs at lairage before slaughtering.



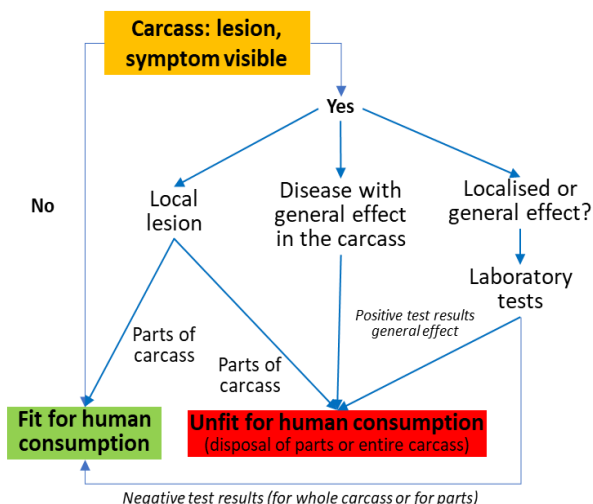
Live pigs at lairage before slaughtering (need to check within 24 hours after unloading and 24 hours before slaughtering, e.g. on symptom of pneumonia, joint swelling, ear biting, and skin irritations).

Postmortem: to examine all slaughtered animals (carcass, organs, blood)

Key steps for postmortem:

Checks for carcass preparation and completeness

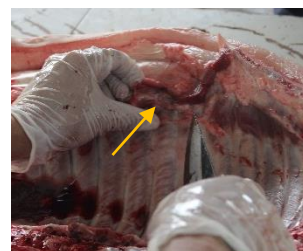
- Carcass (dehaired)
- Head with tongue
- Thorax organs
- Peritoneal organs



Muscular infestation with *Cysticercus cellulosae**



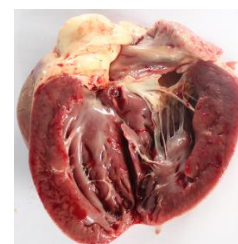
Inspection of mouth, throat, and tongue



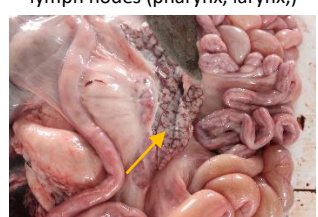
Location to collect meat sample from diaphragm for muscle digestion method to detect *Trichinella* spp.



Gross granulomatous lesions in lymph nodes (pharynx, larynx,)



Checking heart (e.g. for presence of cysts)



Gastric and mesenteric lymph nodes (here hemorrhagic and swollen due to systemic infection)

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This guidance is part of the 'Safer indigenous pork and healthier ethnic minorities in Vietnam through better management of parasitic pig-borne diseases' that is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Acknowledgement: BMZ and the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), Maximilian Baumann and Diana Meemken, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

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